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REPORT

ON

THE SANITARY CONDITION

OF

BIRKENHEAD

AND

CLAUGHTON-CUM-GRANGE,

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

BIRKENHEAD IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
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BY

FRANCIS VACHER,

Medical Officer of Health for the District.

BIRKENHEAD:
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FOR 1875-76.

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THE SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE DISTRICT OF

BIRKENHEAD & CLAUGHTON-CUM-GRANGE

DURING 1875.

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the Health Committee.

During the year 1875 the returns of the Local Registrars record 2,066 births and 1,362 deaths in the district of Birkenhead and Claughton-cum-Grange. The natural increase to the population for the year was, therefore, 704. The natural increase in 1874 was 1,078, and in 1873, 973.

Of the births 1,087 were males and 979 were females, and of the deaths 671 were males and 691 females.

In last year's Report attention was drawn to the great difficulty of arriving at a correct estimate of the local population. Particulars of the fluctuations during the previous thirteen years were given for the purpose of proving that the ordinary method of framing estimates of town populations, which assumes that the ascertained rate of increase between the two last enumerations will be maintained until the next enumeration, is not applicable to Birkenhead. It was pointed out that the population of the district increased so rapidly from April 1861 to Midsummer 1864 that the accession during this period was computed at 13,600, and that between June 1868 and June 1869 the increase was reckoned at 4,000, numbers upwards of three times as high as a calculation based upon the mean yearly increase in the previous decade would have yielded. It was also stated that the excess of births over deaths furnished no true indication of the increase in the district population, and that the annual augmentation, especially in some years, is largely due to immigration. There is no necessity to reproduce the figures then quoted. Suffice it to say that determining the number living is still a difficult task. After a very careful consideration of all the materials at our disposal for reaching a just computation, we have come to the conclusion that the increase from June 30th, 1874, to June 30th, 1875, was not less than 4,000. The population of Birkenhead and Claughton-cum-Grange is, therefore, estimated to have been 54,000 at the middle of the year 1875.

This gives a Birth-rate of 38.25, and a Death-rate of 25.22 per 1000 per annum.

The Birth-rate of 1873 was 40.79, and of 1874, 42.84; the Death-rates of the two years were respectively 20.30 and 21.28. The mean Birth-rate of the ten years ending December 31st, 1874, is 38.76, and the mean Death-rate of the ten years ending the same date is 21.18.

The Birth-rate for the year is, therefore, about 2½ per 1000 below that of 1873, 4½ per 1000 below that of 1874, and a ½ per 1000 below the average rate. The Death-rate is nearly 5 per 1000 higher than in 1873, nearly 4 per 1000 higher than in 1874, and upwards of 4 per 1000 higher than the average rate.

Of the 2,066 births in the whole district, the Registrar for Claughton-cum-Grange returned 49, 23 of which were males and 26 females. Of the 1,362 deaths, 22, 8 males and 14 females, appear in this Registrar's returns. In 1874 the number of births in Claughton-cum-Grange was 65, and the number of deaths 24.

It is thus obvious that the Birkenhead Birth-rate and Death-rate for 1875 do not compare favourably with those of previous years, and this, as we shall shortly be able to show, is in part due to the prevalence of a singularly fatal epidemic during the whole of the year. The comparison of ourselves with ourselves being unsatisfactory it is somewhat reassuring to find neither the Birth-rate nor Death-rate of the district in 1875 differs much from the mean of the rates for the corresponding period as returned from the twenty-one chief towns of the United Kingdom, the slight difference obtaining being to the advantage of Birkenhead.

The list of Birth-rates and Death-rates of the most populous cities and boroughs in the three kingdoms, which follows, is from the Registrar General's "Annual Summary of Births, Deaths, and Causes of Death in London and other large cities." The rates are calculated from the returns of the 52 weeks ending January 1st, 1876.

Cities and Boroughs.	Annual Rate per 1000 Living.	
	Births.	Deaths.
London...	35.7	23.7
Portsmouth	32.8	19.5
Norwich	32.6	24.5
Bristol	36.5	26.8
Wolverhampton	38.5	24.7
Birmingham	40.6	26.5
Leicester	38.7	26.6
Nottingham	34.5	27.7
Liverpool	38.5	27.5
Manchester	39.4	29.9
Salford	47.3	31.5
Oldham	41.9	29.6
Bradford	39.0	27.1
Leeds	40.3	26.4
Sheffield	41.2	24.8
Hull	40.6	27.4
Sunderland	42.3	22.4
Newcastle-on-Tyne	40.6	26.1
Edinburgh	31.9	23.7
Glasgow	38.9	28.6
Dublin	28.5	27.0
Mean.........	37.1	25·4

Of the twenty-one cities or boroughs it will be seen that seven, just one-third, had lower Birth-rates than Birkenhead, and no less than fourteen, that is two-thirds, higher Death-rates than Birkenhead; the mean Birth-rate of the whole being 1.1 per 1000 living lower, the mean Death-rate 0.2 per 1000 living higher, than Birkenhead. Yet the density of population in Birkenhead is greater than in ten of the towns in this list—the number of persons to an acre at the middle of the year 1875 being 32.0 in the district of Birkenhead, 11.1 in Norwich, 13.2 in Leeds, 13.6 in Sheffield, 18.7 in Oldham, 21.1 in Wolverhampton, 23.3 in Bradford, 25.6 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 26.3 in Salford, 27.3 in Portsmouth, and 31.3 in Dublin. We notice this as, *cæteris paribus*, the insalubrity of a district increases with the density of the population.

In instituting a comparison between the Birkenhead Death-rate and the Death-rates of other towns some allowance should be made in favour of the latter in recognition of the fact that the union workhouse and hospital are outside the urban sanitary district of Birkenhead. The union workhouses and hospitals of most of the cities and boroughs just named, are, we may assume, with few exceptions, situated within their boundaries; and it is specially stated that the Bristol, Birmingham, and Manchester Death-rates are calculated from totals which include deaths in workhouses situated outside the municipal boundaries of these cities. Now, according to a return furnished by Mr. Williams, the master of the Birkenhead Workhouse, it appears that 49 males and 44 females, belonging to the urban sanitary district of Birkenhead, died in the union workhouse or hospital during 1875. To compute the Birkenhead Death-rate as the Bristol, Birmingham, and Manchester Death-rates are computed we must add 93 to our total of deaths, which would yield a Death-rate of 26.94. As, however, five (all males) of the patients who died in the Borough Hospital during the year did not belong to Birkenhead, 93 may be reduced to 88. The total of deaths for 1875 would then be 1450, and the Death-rate 26.85.

The local Birth-rate and Death-rate may also be compared with the mean of the corresponding rates returned by the fifty English large town districts next in importance to the eighteen English cities and boroughs in the table. The mean Birth-rate in 1875 of the fifty large town districts was, as we learn from the "Annual Summary," 36.6, and the mean Death-rate 23.8 per 1000 living.

The Birth-rate of the whole of England and Wales for 1875 was, according to the Registrar General's quarterly returns, 35.5, the Death-rate 22.8 per 1000 living; the Birth-rate of the United Kingdom was 34.0, and the Death-rate 22.2 per 1000 living.

Tabular statements of the mortality in the district during 1875, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities, a weekly register of deaths and meteorological results, a monthly summary of deaths from all causes, and from zymotic diseases, with the rates per 1000 per annum, and a table showing the "description," as returned by the Registrars, of each person whose death was entered during the year, will be found annexed.

Of the whole mortality for 1875 the deaths of infants (those under five years of age) accounted for 692; children five years of age and upwards and young persons under twenty, 148; adults, 380; persons sixty years old and upwards, 142. Of the deaths registered in 1874, 514 occurred among infants, 90 among children and young persons, 309 among adults, and 150 among old people. In 1873 the number of deaths of those below five years was 462; of children and young persons, 77; of adults, 274; and of old people, 146.

The relative proportion of deaths among infants, children and young persons, adults and old people, to the whole number of deaths in the district in 1875 and recent years is shown in tabular form, thus:—

Percentage of Deaths at Certain Ages to Total Deaths.	AGE BELOW			60 and Upwards
	5	20	60	
In 1875...	50.8	10.8	27.9	10.4
In 1874	48.3	8.4	29.0	14.0
In 1873...	47.9	7.9	28.4	15.1
Average percentage during Ten Years ending Dec., 1874.	50.8	9.6	28.3	11.0

The Death-rates of infants, children, and young persons were, therefore, relatively to the gross Death-rate, a little higher in 1875 than in the two preceding years, the Death-rates of adults and old people relatively a little lower. Compared with an analysis of the deaths during the ten years ending December, 1874, it will be seen the percentage of deaths at certain ages to total deaths in 1875 is nearly that which ordinarily obtains.

According to the last Age Census of the district, about 15 out of every 100 of the local population are under five years of age, 32 are five and upwards and under twenty, 49 between twenty and sixty, and 4 have reached three score years.

The following table, received from the Bidston Observatory,—for which, and for his weekly returns of results, Mr. Hartnup is here thanked—shows the mean temperature and atmospheric pressure, and the amount of rainfall in each month of the year 1875.

Months.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Barometer.	Rainfall on Ground.
	°	Inches.	Inches.
January	43.8	29.787	3.004
February	37.0	30.063	1.160
March	40.9	30.157	0.641
April	48.2	30.040	0.586
May	53.5	29.963	1.922
June	57.3	29.856	2.183
July	58.6	29 970	4.080
August	61.2	30 009	2.595
September	59.0	29.997	4.382
October	48.3	29.740	4.828
November	42.2	29.804	3.010
December	40.8	30.066	0.967

The register of meteorological results in the larger table appended gives the mean temperature, mean height of barometer, the rainfall in inches, the number of hours in which rain fell, the average percentage of cloud to clear sky as adduced from two daily observations, and the percentage of time westerly winds prevailed, for the fifty-three weeks ending January 1st, 1876.

By these tables we see (1) that the mean temperature of 1875 was a fraction of a degree lower than in 1874, westerly winds being markedly less prevalent, and that the mean temperature was lower and the warm winds less prevalent in the first, third, and fourth quarters of the year under review than in the corresponding quarters of 1874; (2) that the mean height of the barometer was a little higher in 1875 than in 1874, but lower during the first half of 1875 than the first half of the previous year; (3) that as regards the rainfall of 1875 it was in excess of that of 1874 by more than three inches, though the excess was confined to the spring and summer quarters; and (4) that there was more cloud and more rain-time in 1875 than 1874.

In 1875 the mean temperature was a little lower than the average, the mean barometer a little above the average, the rainfall decidedly in excess of the average fall. In the previous year the temperature, barometer readings, and amount of rainfall were all a little higher than usual.

It does not, therefore, appear that there was anything in the meteorological results of 1875 to account for this being a particularly unhealthy year. In the first quarter the weather was variable and cold (as it was during the whole of the winter 1874-75) and the summer and autumn were exceptionally rainy.

This brings us to the subject of the distribution of the mortality over the four quarters of the year. Of the year's deaths 427 were registered in the first quarter, 308 in the second, 304 in the third, and 323 in the fourth. Of the deaths registered in 1874, 237 were in the first quarter, 207 in the second, 252 in the third, and 368 in the fourth ; and in 1873 the numbers of the deaths recorded in the four quarters were respectively 262, 228, 217, and 257. Thus in 1875 as in 1874 the total of the deaths entered to one quarter was upwards of 100 in excess of the total entered to any of the other quarters. In 1874, however, the deaths' total of one quarter only was remarkably high, while as regards 1875 the sum of the deaths in each quarter of the year was in excess.

The following table shows the relative mortality of the four quarters in 1875 and the two preceding years, and the mean relative mortality during the ten years ending December, 1874.

Percentage of Quarters' Deaths to the Year's.	QUARTERS. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
In 1875	31.3	22.6	22.3	23.7
In 1874	22.2	19.4	23.6	34.5
In 1873	27.1	23.6	22.5	26.6
Average percentage during Ten Years ending Dec., 1874.	25.9	21.2	24.3	28.4

The percentage of deaths in any quarter being conspicuously high may generally be traced to the special fatality of an epidemic, and the inclemency of the weather increasing the mortality from diseases of the respiratory apparatus. Thus the singularly high Death-rate during the last quarter of 1874 was owing to the prevalence of scarlatina, bronchitis, and phthisis. The number of deaths in the first quarter of 1875 being so much greater than the number in any of the other quarters is due to a variety of causes; measles, whooping-cough, phthisis, bronchitis and pneumonia being all specially fatal, the deaths ascribed to premature birth and infantile debility being also in excess.

The first quarter of the year showing the highest mortality return is not unusual, but the third quarter's return is seldom the lowest. Thus in the ten years 1865—74 the Death-rate of the
1st quarter was four times highest and twice lowest,
of the 2nd ,, never ,, seven times ,,
,, 3rd ,, once ,, once ,, and
,, 4th ,, five times ,, never ,,

We proceed now to the consideration of the Death-causes in 1875. Of the 1,362 deaths registered, 394, or 28.92 per cent. of the whole number, were due to zymotic diseases; 173, or 12.70 per cent., to constitutional diseases; 551, or 40.45 per cent., to local diseases; 166, or 12.18 per cent., to developmental diseases; 67, or 4.91 per cent., to violence; and 11, or 0.80 per cent., to causes not specified.

Taking out the Death-rate per 1000 living of each of these six groups and placing them side by side with the Death-rates of groups calculated from the mortality tables of 1873 and 1874, and the mean of the ten years ending December, 1874, we see at a glance how the Death-causes of 1875 compare with previous years.

GROUPS.	ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 LIVING.			
	1865 to 1874 Average.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Zymotic Diseases ...	5.57	3.72	4.80	7.29
Constitutional Do...	3.57	3.47	2.94	3.20
Local Do...	7.86	8.95	9.58	10.20
Developmental Do...	2.87	2.75	2.56	3.07
Violent Deaths	.99	1.11	1.02	1.24
Causes not Specified	.30	.27	.38	.20

The Death-rates of all the groups except the last are thus shown to be higher in 1875 than in 1874, and all except the second and last higher than in 1873 and the mean rates. The most significant fact gathered from this table is, however, that the rise in the mortality during 1875, as compared with the average yearly mortality, is mainly owing to the increased number of deaths ascribed to zymotic and local diseases. A zymotic Death-rate of 7 and a local diseases Death-rate of 10, per 1000 living, are both exceedingly high, even in an urban district, part of which is densely populated; and it behoves us to institute a careful inquiry into the source of each and determine to what extent they are attributable to causes it is possible to remove.

We note, first, how the 394 deaths entered to zymotics are apportioned among the several diseases grouped under this heading. Of the whole number 339 are referred to the so-called chief zymotics, viz., 32 to measles, 169 to scarlatina, 24 to diphtheria, 42 to whooping-cough, 41 to fevers, and 31 to diarrhœa. The remaining 55 are referred to what may be termed the minor zymotics—diseases less prevalent, less fatal, or less correctly zymotic. This 55 includes 30 fatal cases of croup, 6 each of erysipelas, syphilis, and malnutrition, 2 of pyæmia, 2 of intemperance, one fatal case of thrush, one of parotides, and one of carbuncle.

The mortality in 1875, from the principal and other zymotics, is compared in detail with the average zymotic mortality of the district during the ten years 1865-74 in the table below.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	Annual Rate per 1000 Living.		Difference.
	1865-74 Average.	1875.	
Smallpox	.09		— .09
Measles	.73	.59	— .14
Scarlatina	1.28	3.12	+1.84
Diphtheria	.15	.44	+ .29
Whooping-cough	.64	.77	+ .13
Fevers	.61	.75	+ .14
Diarrhœa	1.15	.57	— .58
Other Zymotics	.88	1.02	+ .14

It is with great satisfaction we are able to remark that there has been no death from smallpox during 1875, and our satisfaction is augmented when we consider that this is owing not to any happy fortuity, but, as we are constrained to believe, under Providence, to the efficiently vaccinated state of the population. Twice was the dreaded disease imported into the district in April, but it did not spread further than to some of the occupants of one house beyond the two houses primarily infected. It first appeared in No. 24, Egerton Street, the subject being a young man, aged twenty-four years, working at the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's sheds, where he had been in regular employment for the previous two months. From whom the patient took the disease it is impossible even to guess. Being unmarried and a lodger no objection was offered to his removal to the union hospital, and the transfer was effected without loss of time. The same day every article of bedding, &c., used by him, was burnt (his landlady, the owner of the property, being allowed full compensation), and the whole house was cleansed and disinfected. No other case occurred in Egerton street or in any of the streets adjacent. The second outbreak of smallpox, which was not so readily stamped out, discovered itself five days after the first, at No. 18, Howard Street. The initial case here was a little girl aged eleven years, who had recently returned from a visit to a relative in Liverpool. The patient had been vaccinated when an infant, and the eruption was discrete and healthy looking. This child communicated the disease to her brother, a lad seventeen years of age, in whom also the malady was modified by vaccination. Then an infant, nine weeks old, a nephew of the other patients, became infected. The subject in this case had been vaccinated just fourteen days before the appearance of the eruption, and though the operation gave no local indication of being successful the disease was seemingly somewhat modified by it. Fifteen days after the appearance of the disease in Howard Street another household became infected—No. 3, Wynnstay Street. The mother of the first sufferer, unmindful of many cautions and warnings, allowed her niece to enter the sick room. The not very surprising result was the visitor caught the smallpox, and after the usual period of incubation, sickened with it at her home, in Wynnstay Street, where it spread to her two brothers and a lodger. The four sufferers belonging to this household were aged respectively 13, 12, 16, and 33. They had all been vaccinated in infancy, two having each two vaccination marks, one four marks, and one six. None of these had the disease very severely. The case of the adult was the worst.

Thus was the most contagious of epidemic diseases, after being twice introduced into the district, confined within the limits of three houses.

Immediately on advice of the first case in Howard Street being received (and we have reason to be grateful it was promptly reported) all available means to secure the isolation of the patient, as far as practicable, were used, a house-to-house visitation of the dwellings of the neighbourhood was undertaken, and the public vaccinator personally examined their occupants. Similarly when, owing to the neglect of express directions received by one who might have been expected to act with more discretion, a second household became infected, no pains were spared to prevent, if possible, the further spread of the disease. The child, who appears to have caught the smallpox in Liverpool, sickened on April 24th, and it was not till two months afterwards the last subject affected was able to resume her ordinary employment. It is needless to say this two months was a period of great anxiety, but when all vestiges of the outbreak had disappeared it was pleasant to reflect how slight was the injury the local population had sustained. At the close of 1874 we thought we had grounds for congratulating the inhabitants of Birkenhead because an importation of smallpox into the town had only resulted in a single fatal case. Another year has come and gone and smallpox has again been an unwelcome guest among us, but this time the enemy has not brought death in his train.

Measles does not take a conspicuous place in the mortality returns of 1875. There was a brief epidemic of the disease at the beginning of the year, and 26 deaths appear in the register between the last week in January and the last week in April, but the measles Death-rate for 1875 compares favourably with the mean of previous years.

We could wish the mortality from the two diseases which come next in the table compared less unfavourably with the mortality from the same causes in recent years. The Death-rate from scarlatina was 3.12 per 1000 living in 1875, nearly two-and-a-half times the mean rate, and the Death-rate from diphtheria was .44, about three times the mean rate. During the last four months of 1874 the district was suffering from a singularly fatal epidemic of scarlatina, out of the 67 deaths entered in the whole year, 54 being referred to this four months. The epidemic continued unabated all through 1875, the number of deaths certified as from scarlatina averaging about fourteen a month. Whether the increased fatality from diphtheria has any connection with this epidemic it is impossible to determine. The deaths attributed to diphtheria were not confined to any season, but, like those from scarlatina, distributed over the whole year, and it is probable the two diseases may have been in some way related. Seven-eighths of the fatal cases of diphtheria having occurred among children under ten years of age is a fact that lends itself to the supposition.

As regards whooping-cough, it was a little more than ordinarily prevalent in 1875. All the fatal cases are referred to children under ten years of age, and half of these appear in the returns of the winter quarter, when as already noticed the weather was especially cold and changeable.

The mortality from fevers in 1875 was also a little in excess of the average mortality. On referring to the weekly register it will be seen 21 are returned to enteric fever, 12 to typhus, and 8 merely to fever—of this 8 the one appearing in the forty-first week was certified as relapsing fever. It is noteworthy that the fatal cases of enteric (sometimes called typhoid) fever are distributed in all but exactly equal proportions to the four quarters.

The diarrhœa Death-rate was lower than half the mean annual rate. About three-fifths of the whole number of deaths appear in the third quarter of the year, and upwards of two-thirds of the whole number occurred among infants under two years of age.

Of the nine Death-causes classed together under the term "other zymotics," croup claims more victims than all the rest. The mortality from this fatal infantile malady was decidedly in excess in 1875. In one of the Registrars' returns we find a death certified as from "diphtheritic croup." This, of course, was entered to diphtheria, but it suggests the question—May not some of the 30 deaths referred to croup have been fatal cases of true diphtheria?

The excessive zymotic mortality which obtained in 1875 was, therefore, due to an epidemic of scarlatina, which commenced in the autumn of 1874. At the end of last December it had completed a terribly fatal course of sixteen months, and although it is now rapidly subsiding it has materially influenced the mortality of the first quarter of 1876. It is impossible to assign any reason why the district should have been subjected to such a visitation. Of all the diseases belonging to the group under consideration not one is more widely diffused or more readily communicated than scarlatina. Some of the diseases in this group are distinctly traceable to definite insanitary conditions, but this cannot be said of scarlatina. The poison of enteric fever, for instance, and of epidemic diarrhœa, may each be tracked to its source and there dealt with, and we may successfully take measures for defending ourselves against an invasion of these diseases; but the poison of scarlatina is of so subtle a sort the most carefully conducted inquiries in respect of it have proved abortive, and no precautions will secure us against its encroachments. It finds its way into the well-appointed houses of the rich as into the humble cottages of the poor—into districts amply supplied with pure water and pure air, and districts ill supplied with either. And not only are we powerless to guard against an epidemic of scarlatina, but when it has appeared our best efforts for the prevention of its spread are again and again defeated. It is true that if we could *isolate each patient*, and by inunction and frequent baths prevent the dispersion of contagious particles, and if we could disinfect every sick room used by a scarlatina patient and all the contents of every sick room, we might effectually repress an outbreak, but such measures, owing to the tender age of most of the subjects of this disease, the circumstances of their parents, and the sanitary authority not receiving advice of early cases, can only be imperfectly carried out, and the results are naturally most disappointing.

Before passing on to the next group of diseases we wish to draw attention to the fact that the zymotic Death-rate of 1875, being in excess of the mean-rate, is wholly due to the fatality from scarlatina. Of the other six principal zymotic diseases the Death-rate was below the mean in three and above the mean in three, the gross Death-rate of the six being distinctly below the mean. To put it more clearly—the zymotic Death-rate for 1875 was 1.72 in excess of the mean for the ten years 1865-74, while the scarlatina Death-rate was 1.84 in excess of the mean of the same ten years, so that but for scarlatina the zymotic Death-rate would have been .12 below the average rate.

The first class of the diseases grouped together as "constitutional" accounts for 35 deaths, the second for 138, in 1875. Of the diathetic diseases 16 are referred to cancer, 13 to dropsy, 3 to gangrene, and 3 to rheumatism. Of the tubercular diseases 103 are referred to phthisis, 17 to tubercular meningitis or hydrocephalus, 10 to tabes mesenterica, and 8 to scrofula. Considerably upwards of a third of the deaths attributed to phthisis occurred during the inclement weather of the winter quarter. The Death-rate of each of these classes is taken out and compared with corresponding rates, adduced from the mean of the ten years 1865-74, in the table submitted.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.	Annual Rate per 1000 Living.		Difference.
	1865-74 Average.	1875.	
Diathetic Diseases	.62	.64	+.02
Tubercular Do.	2.94	2.55	—.39

Local diseases, if we may judge from their frequent occurrence in the deaths' returns, appear to have been specially prevalent during the whole of 1875, the mortality from diseases of the brain, heart, lungs and abdominal organs being all exceptionally high. Of the whole number of deaths entered to this group, diseases of the lungs and appendages account for 248, cerebral or nervous diseases account for 167, diseases of the heart and bloodvessels for 46, and diseases of the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys, &c., for 86. The Death-rates of the several classes of local diseases in 1875 are compared with the corresponding mean Death-rates of recent years in the annexed table.

LOCAL DISEASES.	Annual Rate per 1000 Living		Difference.
	1865-74 Average.	1875.	
Diseases of Brain, &c.	2.42	3.09	+ .67
,, Heart, &c.... ...	.72	.85	+ .13
,, Lungs, &c.	3.33	4.59	+1.26
,, Stomach, &c. ...	.93	1.25	+ .32
,, Kidneys, &c.... ...	.26	.33	+ .07
,, Uterus, Bones & Skin	.15	.07	— .08

The excessive mortality from pulmonary diseases during the year under review is owing to the fatality of bronchitis, to which are referred 155 deaths, and pneumonia, to which are referred 72 deaths. A large proportion of the victims of both these diseases were children under five years of age, and about two-fifths of the deaths were registered in the winter quarter.

Among diseases of the brain and nervous system the most conspicuous Death-cause in 1875, as in past years, was convulsions. We find 79 deaths ascribed to this cause, out of which 58 were of infants under twelve months old. This mortality, though high, does not compare unfavourably with the mortality from convulsions in 1874, when no less than 101 deaths were ascribed to convulsions, 78 of which were of infants not a year old. Next to convulsions the most fatal disease in this class in 1875 was inflammation of the brain, to which are referred 40 deaths. In 1874 only 17 deaths were thus recorded, and in the year before only six deaths.

Inflammation also accounts for more than half of the deaths entered to diseases of the stomach, &c., 23 deaths in this class being assigned to inflammation of the stomach and bowels and 12 to peritonitis, which is inflammation of the intestinal investing membrane. The mortality from these causes, though in excess of the mean yearly mortality, is not so high as in 1874.

Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels, and of the kidneys, were somewhat more frequently fatal, and diseases of the womb, cellular tissue, &c., decidedly less fatal in 1875 than in recent years.

In two of the four classes of diseases belonging to the developmental group the Death-rate is above the average rate, in two it is below. A glance at this table will show the difference is trifling except as regards the first class.

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.	Annual Rate per 1000 Living.		Difference.
	1865-74 Average.	1875.	
Premature Birth, Teething, &c..	.73	1.07	+ .34
Childbirth	.15	.11	—.04
Old Age	.56	.44	— .12
Atrophy and Debility	1.42	1.44	+ .02

The same cause that increased the mortality from bronchitis and pneumonia in the winter appears to have operated in adding to the number of deaths ascribed to premature birth. The sharp, cold weather of the first quarter of the year, which was the exciting cause of so much pulmonary disease among ordinary infants, it may be assumed, lessened the chances of survival of the immature.

So general has been the rise in the Death-rate during 1875 that even the deaths from violence are remarkably in excess. In 1874 the sum of these deaths was 51, in 1873, 53, and in 1872, 53, whereas in 1875 it was 67, higher than it has ever been during any of the last ten years. No less than 37 of the whole number are returned as crushes or falls.

In only eleven of the deaths recorded in 1875 was no cause specified. This is an unusually low percentage of the total registered.

It is important to notice that not all the Death-causes which appear in the returns represent diseases which have been diagnosed by responsible qualified practitioners, or verdicts following official inquiry. A considerable proportion are mere hap-hazard guesses at the truth, made by the deceased's relatives or friends, or some one who chanced to be present at the moment of dissolution. As by an Act of Parliament, recently passed, every medical man is required, on application being made to him, to give a certificate of the cause of death in every case where he has been in attendance, it may be assumed that when the cause of death is entered in the register as " not certified" the subject of this death has been suffered to depart without professional advice being sought. In 1874, out of 1,064 deaths registered, 41 are marked "not certified," that is 3.8 per cent. of the whole number In 1875, out of 1,362 deaths, 52 are thus marked; also 3.8 per cent. of the whole number. Of this 52, 8 were 50 years or upwards at the time of death, 6 males and 2 females; 2 (males) were children between the ages of 5 and 15; 10 (5 males and 5 females) were over 1 year and under 5 years; and 32 (17 males and 15 females) infants not twelve months old.

These 52 deaths have been entered in accordance with the statements of persons giving information to the Registrars (information often inspired by a midwife or herbalist) as follows:—

4 to zymotic diseases, viz:—1 to measles,
1 to scarlatina, and
2 to whooping-cough.
1 to dropsy,
1 to hydrocephalus,
19 to convulsons, 1 to apoplexy, and 1 to paralysis,
2 to disease of heart,
3 to bronchitis and 1 to inflammation of lungs,
16 to premature birth and 1 to teething, and
2 to old age.

The street register, specifying the localities in which deaths from all causes and zymotic diseases occurred in 1875, now claims attention. In 1873 and 1874 the greatest number of deaths were returned from Brook Street and St. Anne Street, in 1875 Brook Street and the Dock Cottages head the list, St. Anne Street coming next. The increased mortality at the Dock Cottages is very marked—in 1873 the total of the deaths from all causes was 20, in 1874. 18, while in 1875 it was 48. These cottages are in ten blocks, distinguished by letters, and of the whole number of deaths two-thirds are referred to four blocks, viz:—12 to C, 8 to G and 6 each to D and I. The number of deaths referred to Brook Street in 1875 is 56 and to St. Anne Street 40, the total in both cases being about one-third more than in the previous year. The next highest number of deaths in the register for 1875 appears opposite Price Street, but the return in this instance is not much higher than that made in 1874. Then Watson Street and Oliver Street occur with more than usual frequency in the death returns for 1875, and so do Beckwith Street and Conway Street. Not only is the death total high in all of the above localities, but in all except Price Street the Death-rate is excessive. In 1875, however, as in previous years, it is the less important streets that show the highest Death-rate—notably Elizabeth Street, Back Beckwith Street, Field Street, Flamank Street, and St. John's Place. In Elizabeth Street the Death-rate was extraordinarily high—the whole length of the street is 76 yards, the number of dwellings in it 17, and yet 16 persons died there during 1875. It may be remembered that among the localities yielding the highest Death-rate in 1874 Elizabeth Street, Flamank Street, and St. John's Place were conspicuous.

The localities in which zymotic diseases proved most fatal in 1875 were Brook Street, the four blocks of the Dock Cottages, where the mortality from all causes was excessive, Oliver Street, Flamank Street, Thomas Street, St. Anne Street, Brougham Street and Watson Street. Of these Brook Street, Flamank Street and Brougham Street show the highest zymotic-rates. In 1874 the highest numbers of deaths ascribed to zymotic diseases were returned from Price Street and St. Anne Street; in the year before the highest numbers were returned from Oliver Street and St. Anne Street. The sum of the deaths from zymotic diseases in Brook Street during 1875 was 19, more than a third of the deaths from all causes. In 1874 but 8 died from zymotic diseases in the same street, and in 1873 only 4.

In our last Report we took occasion to notice a decline in the number of deaths referred to "Birkenhead" This year the decline is still more marked, as only 12 are thus entered in the tables before us. Probably all these were sudden deaths—casualties in the streets or at the docks, &c.

Table V., which follows the street register, gives the mortality month by month, showing how the Death-rate ebbed and flowed during the year. It is a very different record from that presented at the end of 1874. Then the rate rose in the middle of the first quarter, declined till it stood at 15.6 in the beginning of the spring quarter, after which it steadily increased up to 36.7 in December. The zymotic Death-rate was also lowest in the beginning of the spring quarter, and then for seven months steadily increased. In 1875 the Death-rate from all causes and zymotic diseases rose and fell repeatedly, and the fluctuations in the zymotic-rate did not follow the fluctuations in the gross Death-rate. The zymotic-rate was lowest during the first four weeks of the year, when it was 5.5; and highest (9.6) during the next four weeks. The Death-rate from all causes was highest (33.7) in the last month of the first quarter, and the lowest (17.8) obtained in the middle of the year.

The last of the tables appended is one setting forth the "description" of all those whose deaths have been registered during the year. The information in this table is furnished in each case by the person registering the death, and is, doubtless, trustworthy. By reference to it we are able to appreciate the effect of the year's mortality on the local community. The loss sustained by the commercial classes, the artisan classes, the labouring classes, and that largest class of all, the non-productive, may be severally estimated and compared; or those employed in any profession or trade, in any form of skilled or unskilled labour, can count the loss by death among their fellow workers.

It is interesting to note that, although the mortality was so much lower in 1874 than in 1875, the deaths registered in the latter year outnumbering those in the former by 298, the local loss of bread-winners appears to have been the same for both years. The calculation is effected thus. The sum of the first two columns of table VI. is 264 in 1875, as it was in the previous year; from which we subtract those described as foundlings, gentlemen, pensioners, retired tradesmen, and "unknown"—in both years 14. This gives the number of those returned as working for their living within a reasonable time of their decease—250 in 1874, and the same in 1875. Of course it does not follow that all those entered as sons, daughters, wives and widows were non-productive or merely occupied with domestic duties. A large proportion would be learning trades and partially self-supporting, but it may be assumed that nearly all of them would be, to some extent, dependent for sustenance on the heads of the families to which they belonged.

The ordinary sanitary operations undertaken by the department have received unremitting attention; and an important change effected in the working staff has, it is believed, considerably increased its efficiency. The senior inspector of nuisances, disabled by old age and the results of a paralytic seizure from the active duties of his calling, has been received into the office, taking the place of the young man who previously acted as bookkeeper. The vacancy thus created has been filled by the appointment of another inspector of nuisances, whose intelligence and knowledge of the locality leave no doubt that he will prove a most useful public servant.

The house-to-house inspection of cottage property in the district has been daily proceeded with, all gullies and passage drains have been periodically cleansed and disinfected, public fountains, &c., have been scoured and kept in order, and the systematic removal of ashpit refuse at stated intervals has been carefully superintended.

The summary of nuisances investigated and dealt with during 1875, as returned to the Local Government Board on a form supplied, is as follows :—

Number of nuisances reported	701
Number abated without formal notice	28
Number of formal notices given	673
Number abated after formal notice and without proceedings	645
Number of cases in which proceedings were taken	28
Number abated after proceedings	28

The other measures taken in 1875 for correcting or getting rid of whatever appeared to be prejudicial to health, were :—

Sanitary defects reported and referred for the action of the Town Surveyor	109
Houses or parts of houses specially disinfected with sulphurous acid or other disinfectants	63
Notices to whitewash and efficiently cleanse dirty houses given and complied with	120
Parcels of infected bedding and clothes destroyed	7
Offensive privies ordered for conversion into water-closets	4
Carcases of dogs and cats removed from pools or waste land and buried	114

The Superintendent of Markets and Abattoir, Mr. Gregory, has furnished the following particulars of the meat, unfit for human food, seized and destroyed :—

Beef	1,785 lbs.
Mutton	344 ,,
Lamb	50 ,,
Veal	626 ,,
Pork	1,384 ,,
Pigs' tongues	404 ,,
Ham	108 ,,
Brawn	14 ,,
Total of meat seized in 1875	4,715 lbs.

To this total should be added 177 feet, ordered for destruction, belonging to cattle, slightly affected with epizootic disease. A small lot of fish, weighing 12 lbs., and 120 quarts of "damaged" damsons were also destroyed.

After reviewing the departmental work of the district, at the close of 1874, we took occasion to remark on the increased facilities for sanitary operations offered by recent legislative enactments. Looking back now on the work of another session we are again pleased to note that sanitary legislation has not been neglected. In our last Report out of four Acts we called attention to was a Working-man's Dwelling Act (37 and 38 Vic., cap. 59), enabling municipalities to convert lands they may possess into sites for such buildings. It is now our privilege to express satisfaction at the passing of a measure of infinitely greater importance in the interest of the working-man—a measure promising fair to improve the sanitary condition of every town in England and Ireland containing a population of 25,000 and upwards. We need not say we refer to the Artisans' Dwellings Act, which, in course of time, as its provisions come to be exercised, will sweep away all the densely crowded houses unfit for human habitation in the great urban districts of the two kingdoms. The other prominent sanitary work of the past session is the Public Health Act, 1875, a well-arranged consolidation of sanitary law, deservedly appreciated by those best qualified to judge of its merits. We could wish it were in our power to say a kind word for what has been accomplished in the matter of the Sale of Food and Drugs, or to thank the Administration for the preparation and successful carriage through Parliament of measures for the prevention of the pollution of air and running waters. However, we are not disposed to be captious ; a session which has given us the Artisans' Dwellings Act and a comprehensive Public Health Act is far from being a barren one. At the close of the current session we trust we may be in a position to point to as good work done.

While the Imperial Parliament was thus engaged in promoting sanitary reform by removing legal difficulties and assisting people to help themselves, the Local Sanitary Authority decided on supplying its responsible officer with the means of limiting the spread of infectious diseases, a work of paramount importance. Probably there has, of late, been no want more generally experienced than that of a hospital for the reception of cases of infectious diseases. Hitherto without hospital accommodation enabling the Sanitary Authority to separate the sufferers by infectious diseases from the healthy, or even permitting the voluntary separation of such sick, the only place available for the reception of cases of infectious diseases, occurring in the district, has been the Union Hospital, and the prompt isolation of early cases of infectious diseases, the one efficient way of checking the spread of epidemics at the outset, has been impracticable. Cases have frequently occurred wherein it was impossible to make a claim on the Birkenhead Guardians, and others in which the patients or their relatives have scrupled to avail themselves of parish relief in any form, and under these circumstances the sufferers have remained during many weary weeks a burden on their friends, a source of anxiety to their neighbours, and a manifest danger to the whole township. Now, it is confidently believed, all this will be changed. Without interfering with the functions of the Guardians, the relief of the destitute sick, the Sanitary Authority has made such provision for the accommodation of non-pauper cases of infectious or contagious diseases as will enable it to perform what is plainly its own duty, the separation of primary cases of the graver forms of zymotic disease. It is not alone that the rapidly increasing population of the district renders a hospital such as that provided a most urgent want, but the growing importance of the port has lately seemed to demand accommodation on this side the river for cases of infectious diseases brought into dock. The establishment of the Birkenhead Fever Hospital must, therefore, be regarded as a great gain to the local community, while to individual heads of families, clerks in lodgings, apprentices and assistants living on business premises, domestic servants, and many others it may prove a personal convenience the advantage of which it would not be easy to appreciate too highly.

The building selected by the Commissioners as most suitable for the reception of cases of infectious diseases is the pair of villa residences occupying the site adjoining the drying-ground belonging to the Borough Hospital. The site next on the other side is unoccupied. The situation of the Fever Hospital thus leaves nothing to be desired. It is nearly in the centre of the urban sanitary district, at the outskirts of the town, and convenient of access for the docks, and cottages at the north end. In front, on the opposite side of Livingstone Street, is a large plot of land under cultivation, and in the rear, separated from the hospital enclosure only by Prince Edward Street, are many acres bright with market produce. The villas are strongly built of brick, and so well adapted for the purposes of an infectious diseases hospital one might almost believe the possibility of their being put to such a use had occurred to the designer of them. Considerable alterations have, however, been effected. The rooms set apart for the occupation of the care-taker and matron, the medical officer's rooms, and the kitchen have been cut off, as far as practicable, from the wards. The bay-windows in the large rooms on the ground floor have been entirely renewed, two handsome bathrooms have been built, and a detached laundry and wash-house. A disinfecting room and mortuary, a small dispensary and a bathroom for the house have also been constructed. A sufficient yard space in the rear of the building has been carefully flagged, and the back garden of one of the villas has been converted into a court for convalescents to take exercise in, the back garden of the other into a drying-ground. The front gardens, containing lilacs, rose trees, flowering currants and many ornamental shrubs, have not been interfered with, except that a portion was necessarily sacrificed in laying down a carriage drive.

Inside the Fever Hospital has been fitted up and furnished with every regard for the comfort and convenience of the patients and household. Indeed, in respect of the internal arrangements as well as the appearance of the building from the outside, it resembles more a pleasant country home than a house provided by the township for the reception of the sick.

The conversion of the villas was not completed before the end of the year. Then the premises wanted drying and cleaning, and this with the furnishing occupied nearly six weeks. Thus, though the preparation of the Fever Hospital belongs to the sanitary history of the district for 1875, the institution only received its first patient on February 13th, 1876.

The following brief extract from a circular letter recently addressed to members of the medical profession practising in Birkenhead and the neighbouring townships, advising them of the completion of the hospital, will explain the terms on which patients are admitted :—

"The hospital is at present open for the reception of patients, and the care-taker is instructed to admit any sick person ordinarily residing in the urban sanitary district on whose behalf application for admission may be made, on those in charge of such person producing a certificate from a qualified medical practitioner that the patient is suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, other than specific enthetic disease, and engaging to pay for the patient's maintenance while in hospital at the rate of fourteen shillings per week. Patients suffering from contagious or infectious diseases who do not ordinarily reside in the urban sanitary district of Birkenhead, but in one of the out-townships, may also be received into the Commissioners' Fever Hospital, only in any such case an undertaking to pay at the rate of twenty-one shillings per week for maintenance will be required. Medical practitioners, should they desire to do so, may attend their own patients during their stay in hospital."

FRANCIS VACHER.

BIRKENHEAD, *March*, 1876.

TABLE I.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN BIRKENHEAD AND CLAUGHTON-CUM-GRANGE DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1875.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE BELOW																										SEX.		Total.
	1		2		5		10		15		20		30		40		50		60		70		80		90				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Males.	F'mls.	
I.—Zymotic Diseases	28	39	34	30	67	70	34	30	5	4	3	3	2	6	4	4	7	4	7	8	1	2	1	1	..	..	193	201	394
II.—Diseases of Uncertain or Variable Seat	..	..		..	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	5	1	6	4	2	..	2	..	1	13	22	35
III.—Tubercular Diseases	8	5	7	4	3	5	3	4	1	5	1	7	12	17	9	21	10	9	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	57	81	138
IV.—Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c	37	31	8	8	12	10	3	4	1	4	..	1	4	3		3	2	3	8	7	6	5	4	3	..	..	85	82	167
V.—Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	4	4	2	6	8	2	7	5	1	..	..	21	25	46
VI.—Diseases of the Lungs, &c.	27	27	14	13	18	9	2	6	1	..	..	1	5	2	6	3	10	10	13	26	15	15	12	11	..	2	123	125	248
VII.—Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, &c.	7	8	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	5	2	4	3	8	4	6	1	1	1	2	..	..	28	40	68
VIII.—Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	..	1	..	..	4	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..		..	..	1	..	..	9	9	18
IX.—Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
X.—Diseases of the Bones, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI.—Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
XII.—Premature Birth, Teething, &c	27	20	7	4	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	24	58
XIII.—Childbirth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
XIV.—Old Age	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	9	3	4	9	15	24
XV.—Atrophy and Debility	25	31	7	4	..	2	1	..	..		..	..	..	2	..	..		1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	34	44	78
XVI.—Deaths from Violence	1	1	2	3	5	1	4	..	3	..	5	..	8	..	10	1	7	2	8	2	1		..	2	..	1	54	13	67
Causes not Specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		1	..	3	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	2	11
I.—Measles	3	3	4	4	6	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	17	32
Scarlatina	4	6	14	12	44	36	25	15	4	2	2	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	75	169
Diphtheria	..	..	5	2	4	6	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	24
Whooping-cough	4	10	2	7	8	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	27	42
Fever	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	12
Enteric Fever	..	1	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	13	21
Diarrhœa	9	8	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	14	17	31
Croup	2	3	3	4	4	8	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	19	30
Thrush	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Parotides	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Erysipelas	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Pyæmia	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Carbuncle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Syphilis	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Malnutrition	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Intemperance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
II.—Dropsy	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	6	7	13
Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	1	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	13	16
Gangrene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
III.—Scrofula	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	8
Hydrocephalus	3	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
Tubercular Meningitis	2	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8
Phthisis	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	5	1	7	12	16	9	21	10	9	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	39	64	103
Tabes Mesenterica	2	..	..	3	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10
IV.—Inflammation of Brain, &c.	6	3	5	4	6	4	3	2	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	17	40
Apoplexy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	5	5	10
Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	5	5	5	3	2	3	..	..	13	15	28
Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Convulsions	31	27	3	4	5	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	39	79
Disease of Brain	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	5	8
V.—Disease of Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	4	3	2	6	8	2	7	5	1	..	..	19	25	44
Aneurism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
VI.—Tracheitis	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Laryngitis	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Bronchitis	16	20	6	7	8	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	4	6	8	21	14	13	9	9	..	2	71	84	155
Pneumonia	10	5	7	5	9	5	..	3	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	1	5	3	3	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	41	31	72
Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Laryngismus Stridulus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Congestion of Lungs	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	4
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3
VII.—Inflamed Throat	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels	6	4	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	23
Disease of Stomach and Bowels	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	12
Dyspepsia	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Intestinal Hæmorrhage	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Intestinal Obstruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Disease of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	2	7
Hepatitie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	7
Disease of Pancreas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
VIII.—Disease of Kidneys	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Disease of Bladder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Nephritis	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	4	7
Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
IX.—Disease of Uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
XI.—Abscess	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
XII.—Premature Birth	21	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	15	36
Malformation, &c.	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Teething	5	3	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	19
XIII.—Childbirth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
XIV.—Old Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	9	3	4	9	15	24
XV.—Atrophy and Debility	25	31	7	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	34	44	78
XVI.—Accidentally Killed:—Burns and Scalds	..	1	1	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	6	11
Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Asphyxia	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Wounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Crushes	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	18
Falls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	16	3	19
Poison	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Suicide:—Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cut Throat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Gunshot Wound	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Found Dead in Bed	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
„ Drowned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Causes not Specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	2	11
FROM ALL CAUSES.	161	163	83	70	113	102	49	48	11	14	11	15	40	40	40	47	45	46	54	68	33	37	28	33	3	8	671	691	1362

TABLE III.

WEEKLY CONDENSED REGISTER OF DEATHS AND METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS FOR 1875.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		WEEKS.													1st Qr.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
I.—Zymotic Diseases		...	7	8	6	9	13	4	14	8	10	8	7	11	105
II.—Diseases of Uncertain or Variable Seat		1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	10
III.—Tubercular Diseases		8	6	5	5	1	4	2	8	1	2	2	4	2	50
IV.—Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.		5	5	3	3	2	6	7	3	2	3	3	5	4	51
V.—Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.		...	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	12
VI.—Diseases of the Lungs, &c.		7	6	8	...	3	3	7	9	13	13	10	7	6	92
VII.—Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, &c		1	5	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	16
VIII.—Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	5
IX.—Diseases of the Uterus, &c.		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
X.—Diseases of the Bones, &c.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.—Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.		...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
XII.—Premature Birth, Teething, &c.		2	3	3	4	2	2	...	...	2	4	2	1	2	27
XIII.—Childbirth		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.—Old Age		...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	7
XV.—Atrophy and Debility		...	2	1	1	6	3	...	4	1	1	2	1	1	23
XVI.—Deaths from Violence		1	1	3	1	3	1	4	2	1	3	...	1	1	22
Causes not Specified		1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES		27	38	36	24	30	35	27	43	36	43	33	29	27	427
Males		14	16	20	18	18	17	15	21	11	21	16	13	12	212
Females		13	22	16	6	12	18	12	22	25	21	17	16	15	215
Percentage of time Wind blew from S., S.W., W., N.W.	25·5	25·5	29·7	88·6	53·5	48·8	19·6	44·6	0·0	0·0	42·8	47·0	91·6	99·4	45·5
Average percentage of Cloud to Clear Sky	75·7	75·7	78·5	84·2	70·0	65·7	88·5	78·5	68·5	87·1	68·5	64·2	84·2	75·7	76·1
Rainfall in Inches	0·622	0·287	0·634	0·635	0·793	0·364	0·326	0·128	0·337	0·229	0·245	0·005	0·162	0·075	4·220
Rainfall as to Hours	8·2	12·2	19·3	14·6	12·2	12·2	8·4	4·0	11·5	8·4	5·5	0·5	5·7	4·7	119·2
Thermometer Means	29·8	43·3	46·0	44·2	43·3	39·3	37·1	39·2	34·1	35·3	41·3	38·3	45·0	45·4	40·9
Barometer Means, reduced to the Sea Level and to 32° Fahrenheit	30·110	29·861	29·772	29·556	29·863	30·205	30·050	30·268	29·808	29·891	30·033	30·281	30·204	30·380	30·013

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WEEKS.													2nd. Qr.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
I.—Zymotic Diseases	7	4	8	10	10	4	9	7	4	8	7	5	5	88
II.—Diseases of Uncertain or Variable Seat	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
III.—Tubercular Diseases	5	1	3	4	2	2	1	4	1	4	4	...	5	36
IV.—Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	36
V.—Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	7
VI.—Diseases of the Lungs, &c.	7	6	3	6	3	6	8	14	6	2	1	3	3	68
VII.—Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, &c	...	1	1	1	3	1	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	14
VIII.—Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
IX.—Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Diseases of the Bones, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.—Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Premature Birth, Teething, &c.	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	11
XIII.—Childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
XIV.—Old Age	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
XV.—Atrophy and Debility	1	1	3	2	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	3	...	16
XVI.—Deaths from Violence	...	6	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	15
Causes not Specified	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES	30	25	23	28	27	22	29	37	14	22	18	17	16	308
Males	17	15	6	13	12	13	16	17	6	9	11	11	6	152
Females	13	10	17	15	15	9	13	20	8	13	7	6	10	156
Percentage of time Wind blew from S., S.W., W., N.W.	42·8	17·8	25·0	69·0	57·1	92·2	81·5	80·3	57·7	88·6	90·4	100·0	33·9	64·3
Average percentage of Cloud to Clear Sky	75·7	15·7	45·7	62·8	80·0	45·7	64·2	60·0	31·4	65·7	71·4	60·0	92·8	59·3
Rainfall in Inches	0·323	0·0	0·003	0·350	0·423	0·020	0·826	0·500	0·108	0·855	0·629	0·057	1·645	5·739
Rainfall as to Hours	6·8	0·0	0·6	13·9	10·7	1·2	14·0	7·0	3·3	12·2	13·6	0·7	24·4	108·4
Thermometer Means	43·9	47·0	51·1	51·8	54·1	55·8	52·7	52·6	58·3	56·0	54·5	58·0	59·0	53·4
Barometer Means, reduced to the Sea Level and to 32° Fahrenheit	29·637	30·292	30·139	30·077	29·797	30·171	29·738	30·132	30·048	29·753	29·645	30·021	29·823	29·936

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WEEKS.													3rd Qr.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
I.—Zymotic Diseases	4	11	7	13	4	6	7	6	7	9	7	11	7	99
II.—Diseases of Uncertain or Variable Seat	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	2	1	11
III.—Tubercular Diseases	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	22
IV.—Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.	5	2	6	4	4	1	2	2	3	3	4	2	1	39
V.—Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	12
VI.—Diseases of the Lungs, &c.	1	6	4	2	1	1	3	4	2	2	2	6	...	34
VII.—Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, &c	...	2	...	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	4	4	22
VIII.—Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
IX.—Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
X.—Diseases of the Bones, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.—Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
XII.—Premature Birth, Teething, &c.	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	...	11
XIII.—Childbirth	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
XIV.—Old Age	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5
XV.—Atrophy and Debility	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	...	1	2	3	5	3	22
XVI.—Deaths from Violence	1	1	1	2	2	...	1	2	3	1	1	4	...	19
Causes not Specified	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES	17	24	24	29	18	20	25	19	24	21	25	39	19	304
Males	2	10	15	15	8	6	15	12	8	10	13	20	11	145
Females	15	14	9	14	10	14	10	7	16	11	12	19	8	159
Percentage of time Wind blew from S., S.W., W., N.W.	83·3	46·4	67·8	66·6	17·8	39·8	82·1	88·0	84·5	56·5	0·0	31·5	43·4	54·4
Average percentage of Cloud to Clear Sky	57·1	62·8	82·8	30·0	65·7	77·1	65·7	62·8	74·2	54·2	40·0	81·4	74·2	63·6
Rainfall in Inches	0·670	0·727	1·495	0·077	0·638	1·528	0·011	0·348	1·155	0·802	0·037	1·983	0·852	10·323
Rainfall as to Hours	13·1	15·5	26·3	1·3	8·4	14·4	0·7	8·7	9·6	9·9	1·5	26·0	13·8	149·2
Thermometer Means	58·5	56·7	59·3	59·2	59·5	63·3	62·5	60·5	59·9	60·2	61·2	57·3	54·7	59·4
Barometer Means, reduced to the Sea Level and to 32° Fahrenheit	30·068	29·887	29·791	30·212	30·143	29·832	30·092	29·979	30·022	30·050	30·214	29·919	29·700	29·993

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WEEKS.													4th Qr.	Year.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52		
I.—Zymotic Diseases	9	8	5	7	8	10	8	7	11	4	10	6	9	102	394
II.—Diseases of Uncertain or Variable Seat	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	35
III.—Tubercular Diseases	3	...	4	...	...	3	3	3	2	3	5	2	2	30	138
IV.—Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.	4	2	1	2	3	5	4	4	3	2	3	6	2	41	167
V.—Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.	2	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	15	46
VI.—Diseases of the Lungs, &c.	2	2	5	2	8	6	6	2	3	2	1	8	7	54	248
VII.—Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, &c	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	4	2	...	1	1	1	16	68
VIII.—Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	18
IX.—Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
X.—Diseases of the Bones, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.—Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
XII.—Premature Birth, Teething, &c.	...	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	58
XIII.—Childbirth	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
XIV.—Old Age	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	8	24
XV.—Atrophy and Debility	...	...	2	4	2	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	3	17	78
XVI.—Deaths from Violence	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	11	67
Causes not Specified	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	11
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES	24	24	23	19	29	33	26	22	27	15	23	27	31	323	1362
Males	14	13	12	9	14	14	14	7	16	6	12	13	18	162	671
Females	10	11	11	10	15	19	12	15	11	9	11	14	13	161	691
Percentage of time Wind blew from S., S.W., W., N.W.	90·4	47·0	0·0	0·0	43·4	51·7	76·1	4·1	6·5	47·0	36·9	90·4	93·4	45·1	52·3
Average percentage of Cloud to Clear Sky	75·7	58·5	87·1	78·5	81·4	68·5	68·5	61·4	80·0	78·5	74·2	55·7	68·5	72·0	67·7
Rainfall in Inches	0.612	1·240	2·229	0·378	0·781	1·554	0·675	0·0	0·0	0·099	0·260	0·354	0·254	8·436	28·718
Rainfall as to Hours	10·8	16·2	37·2	15·9	18·7	32·6	11·5	0·0	0·0	14·8	5·0	8·6	5·2	176·5	653·3
Thermometer Means	53·8	45·9	48·8	43·7	48·7	41·4	45·5	36·7	34·3	36·2	39·0	46·3	44·4	43·4	49·3
Barometer Means, reduced to the Sea Level and to 32° Fahrenheit	29·908	29·461	29·589	29·969	29·676	29·365	29·849	30·191	30·036	30·335	30·019	29·727	30·233	29·874	29·954

The Meteorological Results are for the 53 weeks ending January 1st, 1876.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
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TABLE IV.

STREET REGISTER OF DEATHS.

Streets	Total from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only.
Abbey Street	1	0
Abbot Street	8	0
Albion Street	4	0
Albert Terrace ...	3	1
Albion Terrace ...	1	1
Castle Buildings...	1	0
Hamilton Terrace.	3	0
Alexander Road......	1	0
Alfred Road	2	1
Alma Street	2	0
Argyle Street	6	2
Arthur Street.........	4	4
Ashville Road..	1	1
Austin Street.........	4	1
Back Beckwith Street	14	1
No. 1 Terrace......	1	0
No. 2 Terrace......	2	1
Back Camden Street	1	0
Campbell Terrace..	2	0
Back George Street..	2	0
Back Havelock Street	3	3
Back Myrtle Street...	3	2
Back Oliver Street...	1	1
Back Price Street ...	2	0
Back St. Anne Street	7	3
Ball's Road	2	2
Prince's Terrace...	1	0
Barnard Road.........	2	0
Barton Street.........	5	2
Beckwith Street......	22	5
Byrom Place	4	0
Bentinck Street......	9	3
Berner Street.........	1	1
Bertha Street.........	6	1
Birkenhead	12	0
Blackpool Street......	1	0
Cambridge Place..	3	1
Denbigh Street ...	6	4
Ruabon Street ...	4	1
Ruthin Street......	3	0
Wynnstay Street...	2	1
Borough Hospital ...	29	2
Borough Road	3	2
Brassey Street	7	3
Anglesea Terrace..	3	2
Bridge Street	8	2
Bright Street	5	3
Brook Place	2	1
Brook Street	56	19
Ivy Bank	2	2
Ross Terrace	2	1
Broom Hill............	1	0
Brougham Street ...	11	7
Camden Street	3	2
Camden Terrace...	1	0
Camperdown Street..	1	1
Canning Street	3	1
Cardigan Street......	7	3
Cathcart Street	10	3
Club Row	1	0
Chapel Street.........	8	0
Charles Street	1	0
Charlesville	3	1
Chester Street	16	5
Carpenter's Row...	2	1
Chester Place......	3	1
Mersey Place	4	0
Windsor Place ...	2	1

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*

Streets.	Total from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only.	Streets.	Total from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only.
Christchurch Road...	3	2	Flamank Street	16	9
Church Street	9	0	Fore Street............	7	2
Clarendon Street ...	9	1	Frederick Street......	8	3
Claughton Firs	1	0	George Street.........	6	1
Claughton Road......	11	3	Gillbrook	2	0
Cleveland Street......	12	2	Gladstone Street......	3	1
Brickfield Cottage	1	1	Gore Street............	5	3
Cleveland Avenue	7	5	Grange Lane	13	2
Russell Place......	2	0	Grange Road	2	0
Clewyd Street.........	1	1	Brickfield Cottage	2	2
Clifton Crescent......	1	0	Grange Street.........	5	0
Conway Street	22	4	Kay's Court	1	0
Kent Place.........	4	0	*Great Float*	1	0
Corporation Road ...	4	0	Greenfield Street ...	3	2
Cottage Street	3	1	Grosvenor Place......	2	0
Cromwell Street......	1	0	Grosvenor Road......	1	0
Taylor's Buildings	3	0	Halkin Street.........	1	0
Crown Street	7	3	Hamilton Lane	1	1
Dacre Street	6	3	Hamilton View ...	1	0
Dale Street............	1	1	Hamilton Square ...	3	0
Davies Street.........	3	2	Hamilton Street......	4	1
Derby Street	3	0	Hampton Street......	3	2
Devonshire Road ...	2	0	Havelock Street......	2	2
Dock Cottages	48	13	Haymarket	1	0
Dover Street	1	0	Hemingford Street...	1	1
Duke Street	3	0	Henry Street	11	3
East Float	1	0	Herbert Place......	2	0
Edgar Street	6	3	Hilton Street.........	2	0
Egerton Street	11	1	Hind Street	3	0
Connor's Court ...	1	1	Hope Street	9	2
Evans' Place	3	1	Horatio Street	5	2
Godfrey's Terrace.	3	0	Howard Street	6	0
Pover's Court......	1	0	Ivy Street	5	2
Eldon Place	11	1	Jackson Street	16	5
Elgin Street	6	1	James Street	4	0
Elizabeth Place	3	0	Kendal Street	1	0
Elizabeth Street......	16	5	Knox Street	2	0
Euston Grove.........	1	0	Abbey Terrace ...	1	1
Exmouth Street......	6	3	Prospect Place ...	1	1
Field Street	16	6	Laird Street	6	2

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*

STREETS.	Total from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only.
Lansdowne Road ...	1	1
Leicester Street	10	3
Leicester Terrace..	2	1
Leinster Street	1	1
Livingstone Street ...	3	0
Lord Street............	4	1
Lowe Street	1	1
Lower Ivy Street ...	0	0
Ivy Court	1	0
Lowther Street	9	5
Marion Street.........	2	0
Market Place South..	2	0
Market Street.........	15	6
Brunswick Avenue	2	0
Marshall Street	2	0
Marshall Place ...	2	1
Meadow Street	5	0
Midland Street	4	1
Milton Street	3	0
Monk Street	3	1
Moon Street	7	2
Mornington Street...	4	1
Morpeth Dock.........	4	0
Mortimer Terrace ...	1	0
Myrtle Street	5	1
Napier Street.........	4	0
Nelson Street.........	6	4
Neptune Street	4	0
Oak Street	11	4
Old Bidston Road ...	10	5
Cumberland Place.	6	3
Old Chester Road ...	8	2
Matthews' Court...	1	0
Old Priory	1	1
Oliver Place	5	1
Oliver Street	23	10
Chapel Place	1	1
Oxton Road	14	6
Palm Grove	2	1
Park Road South ...	3	1
Park Road West......	1	0
Park Street............	10	1
Parkfield...............	3	0
Hemingford Lodge	6	0
Parkfield Place ...	4	0
Plymouth Place ...	1	0
Patten Street	4	2
Peel Street	6	3
Pilgrim Street	4	2
Pool Street............	3	0
Price Street	29	6
Myrtle Place	3	1
Prince's Terrace......	2	0
Priory Street	4	2
Pym Street............	2	1
Queen Street	2	0
Queensbury Street...	4	1
Railway Yard.........	2	0
Reedville	1	0
Ridley Street	1	0
River Mersey	1	0
Rose Street............	5	1
Russell Street.........	2	0
St. Anne Street	40	9
St. John's Street ...	2	0
St. John's Place...	9	3
St. Mary's Avenue...	2	0
St. Mary's Gate......	3	1
Priory Court	4	1
St. Mary's Street ...	2	2
Salisbury Street......	1	0
Samuel Street	2	0
Sandford Street	5	0
Shrewsbury Road ...	1	0
Sidney Street	2	0
Somerville Street ...	2	1
Stanley Road.........	2	0
Stanley Court......	5	2
Stewart Street	1	0
Sun Street	3	1

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*

STREETS.	Total from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only.	STREETS.	Total from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only.
Sussex Street.........	6	2	Oakfield View......	3	0
Talbot Road	1	0	Orderly Avenue ...	2	0
Taylor Street	3	1	Orderly Home ...	1	1
Thomas Street	18	8	Wesley Street.........	1	1
Tranmere Vale	3	1	Westbourne Road ...	3	0
Tranmere Vale Ter.	2	0	*West Float*......... ..	4	0
Trinity Street...	1	0	White Street	8	0
Upper Beckwith St..	2	1	Wilbraham Street ...	6	2
Upton Road	2	0	Wilkinson Street ..	6	2
Vicker Street	1	1	Richmond Cottages	1	0
Victoria Wharf	1	1	Willaston Place	4	2
Vincent Street	8	2	William Street	10	2
Vine Street	11	6	Wilson Street.........	5	1
Vittoria Street	1	0	Wilton Street.........	7	3
Vulcan Street.........	10	3	Windsor Street	9	5
Walton Street	2	0	*Wirral Hospital*......	12	3
Warwick Street	6	3	Wood Street	7	4
Waterloo Place	1	0	Morpeth Buildings	8	4
Watson Street	24	7	Woodchurch Road...	1	0
Byrom Street......	6	3			

TABLE V.

Lunar Monthly Table of Deaths from all Causes and Zymotic Diseases, with the Rates per 1000 per Annum.

1875.	No. of Deaths from all Causes.	Annual Rate per 1000 Living.	No. of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Annual Rate per 1000 Living.
1st Month ending Jan. 28th ...	125	30.09	21	5.56
2nd ,, ,, Feb. 25th ...	135	32.50	40	9.63
3rd ,, ,, March 25th..	140	33.71	33	7.94
4th ,, ,, April 22nd ..	105	25.28	30	7.22
5th ,, ,, May 20th ...	106	25.52	33	7.94
6th ,, ,, June 17th...	91	21.91	26	6.26
7th ,, ,, July 15th ...	74	17.81	25	6.01
8th ,, ,, August 12th	91	21.91	30	7.22
9th ,, ,, Sept. 9th ...	89	21.43	29	6.98
10th ,, ,, October 7th.	107	25.76	34	8.18
11th ,, ,, Nov. 4th.....	95	22.87	28	6.74
12th ,, ,, Dec. 2nd.....	108	26.00	36	8.66
13th ,, (+1 day) ending December 31st............	96	23.11	29	6.98
Year	1362	25.22	394	7.29

TABLE VI.

Description of those who Died during 1875.

OCCUPATION, &c.	M.	F.	Son.	Daughter.	Wife.	Widow.
Accountant	3	...	...	...	1	...
Agent	1	...	2	...	...	1
Average adjuster	...	...	1	...	...	...
Baker	...	...	2	5	1	...
Barman	...	...	...	1	...	...
Basket maker	...	...	1	...	...	...
Beerhouse keeper	...	...	...	1	...	...
Blacksmith	6	...	11	10	2	2
Boat builder	...	...	1	...	...	...
Boilermaker	4	...	21	22	7	1
Bookbinder	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bookkeeper	3	...	3	6	3	2
Bookseller	1	...	...	...	...	...
Brassfinisher	...	...	...	2	...	...
Brassmoulder	...	...	...	1	...	...
Brassturner	...	...	1	...	...	...
Brewer	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bricklayer	1	...	4	6	..	1
Brickmaker	1	...	2	...	1	...
Broker	2	...	...	2	...	...
Builder	...	...	...	1	2	...
Butcher	1	...	3	1	...	...
Cabinet maker	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cardmaker	...	...	...	...	...	1
Car driver	3	...	4	...	...	...
Car proprietor	...	...	1	...	1	...
Carter	6	...	9	11	4	3
Cart owner	...	...	...	...	1	...
Charwoman	...	1	2	...	...	...
Chimney sweeper	...	...	...	1	...	2
China repairer	...	...	...	...	1	...
Clerk	3	...	2	...	1	...
Coach builder	...	...	...	1	...	...
Coachman	...	...	2	2	1	...

TABLE VI.—*Continued*

Occupation, &c.	M.	F.	Son.	Daughter.	Wife.	Widow.
Coach painter	...	...	...	1	...	...
Coach smith	1	...	1	1	...	...
Colporteur	...	...	...	1	...	...
Commercial traveller	1	...	2	...	...	...
Confectioner	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cook	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cooper	...	..	...	...	...	1
Corn factor	...	...	...	1	...	...
Customs officer	...	...	1	3	1	...
Dock gatemen	...	...	...	1	...	1
Domestic servant	1	9	15	8	...	...
Draper	...	...	2	5	...	2
Dressmaker	...	3	...	5	...	...
Driller	1	...	2	3	1	...
Dyer	...	...	2	1	...	...
Eating house keeper	...	...	1	1	1	...
Engine driver	3	...	2	1	3	...
Engineer	4	...	...	3	2	...
Engine fitter	4	...	9	11	1	1
Engine smith	...	...	1	1	...	...
Engraver	...	...	...	...	1	...
Farmer	1	...	...	1	...	4
Fireman	1	...	1	...	1	...
Fishmonger	1	...	1	...	...	...
Forgeman	...	...	1	...	...	...
French polisher	1	...	...	...	1	...
Fruiterer	...	...	1	...	...	...
Furniture dealer	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gardener	4	...	3	3	1	1
Gasfitter	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gatekeeper	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gentleman	7	...	...	...	1	4
Gilder	1	...	...	...	..	...
Glazier	...	...	...	...	1	...
Greengrocer	1	...	...	1	...	...
Grinder	1	...	1	1	...	...
Grocer	1	...	1	3	1	1
Hairdresser	...	...	...	2	...	...
Hatter	...	...	...	1	2	...
Hawker	...	...	...	1	...	...

TABLE VI.—*Continued.*

Occupation, &c.	M.	F.	Son.	Daughter.	Wife.	Widow.
Hay dealer	...	...	...	2	...	...
Horsekeeper	1	...	2	...	...	...
Inspector of hides	1	...	...	...	...	...
Iron dresser	...	...	...	1	1	...
Ironmonger	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ironmoulder	2	...	5	4	3	...
Ironplaner	...	...	1	1	1	...
Ironturner	...	...	4	3	1	...
Joiner	6	...	13	15	7	1
Labourer	65	...	133	122	48	23
Leather salesman	...	...	...	...	1	...
Letter carrier	...	...	...	1	...	...
Licensed victualler	4	...	6	2	1	1
Lime salesman	...	...	...	1	...	...
Machinist	...	...	...	1	1	...
Manufacturer	1	...	...	...	2	...
Manufacturer's foreman	...	...	...	1	1	...
Marine-store dealer	...	...	3	1	...	...
Mariner	11	...	18	25	4	4
Medical practitioner	1	...	2	...	...	1
Merchant	2	...	2	4	1	2
Milk dealer	1	...	2	4	...	...
Miller	...	...	...	1	...	...
Millwright	...	...	1	1	...	...
Musician	1	...	1	1	...	...
Music seller	1	...	1	...	...	...
Nurse	...	1	...	...	...	...
Painter	6	...	10	8	3	...
Patternmaker	1	...	2	...	...	...
Pavior	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pawnbroker	...	...	1	...	1	...
Pensioner	3	...	...	2	...	...
Perfumer	...	...	1	...	...	...
Photographer	...	...	1	1	...	...
Pig dealer	1	...	...	...	...	...
Plasterer	3	...	4	2	2	1
Platelayer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plumber	1	...	2	5	1	...
Policeman	...	...	3	2	2	2
Porter	2	...	5	3	1	...

TABLE VI.—*Continued.*

Occupation, &c.	M.	F.	Son.	Daughter.	Wife.	Widow.
Poulterer	...	...	1	...	...	...
Printer	1	...	...	...	...	...
Provision dealer	1	...	2	1	...	...
Public-house manager	1	...	2	1	...	...
Quarryman	...	...	1	...	...	1
Rag and bone collector	1	...	...	...	...	...
Railway servant	6	...	9	8	2	...
Retired tradesman	2	...	...	...	...	...
Riveter	2	...	1	...	...	...
Rope maker	...	...	...	1	...	1
Saddler	...	...	1	1	1	...
Sailmaker	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sawyer	...	...	3	2	2	2
Schoolmaster	...	...	1	...	...	...
Shipbuilder	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ship chandler	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ship keeper	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ship rigger	3	...	2	4	...	...
Ship steward	2	...	...	4	1	...
Shipwright	3	...	12	15	3	6
Shoemaker	7	...	5	8	2	...
Shopman	2	...	1	1	1	...
Soldier	...	...	...	...	...	1
Solicitor	...	...	...	1	1	...
Stevedore	1	...	2	1	2	...
Stonemason	7	...	3	2	4	2
Stoker	1	...	10	13	...	...
Storekeeper	4	...	3	1	...	...
Striker	...	...	...	1	1	...
Surveyor	...	...	...	...	2	...
Tailor	2	...	3	...	4	3
Tallow chandler	...	...	1	...	1	...
Timber measurer	1	...	...	...	...	...
Timekeeper	2	...	3	...	...	...
Tobacconist	1	...	...	...	1	...
Tug owner	1	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	1	1	...	...	...	...
Upholsteress	...	1	...	...	...	...
Valuer	1	...	...	...	...	...
Warehouseman	1	...	2	2	2	1

TABLE VI.—*Continued.*

Occupation, &c.	M.	F.	Son.	Daughter.	Wife.	Widow.
Watchmaker	1	...	1	...	...	...
Watchman	1	...	...	1	...	1
Waterman	...	...	4	7	3	...
Well sinker	...	...	...	1	...	...
Wheelwright	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whitesmith	...	...	4	2	...	1
Wine merchant	2	...	1	...	...	...
Yardman	1	...	...	...	...	...
	248	16	423	428	163	84